

vala, was hailed here to-day by some military critics as an excellent piece of offensive strategy. Not only has Kavala, next to Salonica, the best docking facilities in the Aegean, owing to its position as a great tobacco port, but it is the terminal of three important highways, by one of which the Greeks in July of 1913 outflanked the Bulgarians and forced them to retire out of Macedonia, and virtually won the war.

Not only is such an operation again possible, but it is quite probable that the mere presence of Allied troops at Kavala will necessitate several new and distinct defensive concentrations by the Bulgarians.

Four Allied torpedo boat destroyers bombarded the Asiatic coast of Thessalonica, forty miles southwest of Smyrna, according to advice to-night from Athens, which say that the Turkish forts, the custom house, the barracks and a large part of the Turkish quarter were destroyed. The bombardment lasted two hours.

There is no further news of the Russian expedition which several days ago was reported off Varna, Bulgaria's chief seaport. The opinion is held in the Entente allied countries that Rumania, where there is continued agitation in favor of intervention on their side, will allow the forces of Emperor Nicholas to move across her territory. If this decision is reached, it is believed that it will be influenced by the activity of the Russian army in Galicia, where, according to the Russian official reports, General Ivanoff has won another victory over the Teutons on the Stripa River.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.
The Berlin official report is as follows:

Ustie (Ustie) has been occupied. The Cacak-Kragujevac high road has been crossed. On both sides of the Norva the enemy is offering stubborn resistance.

The booty taken at Kragujevac consists of six cannon, twenty cannon tubes, twelve mine throwers, several thousand rifles and a large quantity of ammunition and other war materials.

The army of General von Koevea captured 350 Serbians and four cannon. The army of General von Gallwitz, during the last three days, has captured 1,000 Serbians.

General Boyadjeff (Bulgarian) has driven back the enemy west of Pladiv, on both sides of the Zalecar-Parrac high road, capturing 230 prisoners and four cannon. South-west of Kragujevac Bulgarian troops, pursuing the enemy, captured the bridgehead at Strij, crossed the Strij river and are pushing across the Ples Mountain, 1,327 metres high, and the Philajanska Mountain, 1,500 metres, toward the Nisava. Three hundred prisoners and two machine guns fell into our hands.

The forces which advanced in the valley of the Nisava retreated before attacks of superior enemy forces. Ugor Mountain, 1,154 metres high, to the west of Bela Palanka, has been held.

FRENCH OFFICIAL.
The following report was issued from the Paris War Office to-night regarding operations in the Balkans.

Army of the East: Two battalions of Bulgarians, with two batteries, made an attack on October 30 against our position near Kriovak. They were easily repulsed.

Continuing their operations in the Strumitza sector, our troops are making progress on the southern slopes of the frontier mountain chain.

Expeditionary corps at the Dardanelles: The period from October 20 to November 1 has been marked with unusual calm.

In the explosions of mines at various places we have had the advantage. The enemy appears to have given up renewal of the attacks against our lines, which up to now have caused him very heavy losses.

On the sea there has been great activity. The coast of Bulgaria on the Aegean Sea has been blockaded by an allied fleet since October 13. Udagatch was bombarded on October 21, and on October 20 and 21 military establishments on Gallipoli Peninsula were bombarded by British monitors. In spite of the protecting nets and the many fixed mines

KITCHENER GETS BID TO JOIN OWN ARMY

London, Nov. 3.—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, received early this week one of Lord Derby's invitations which are being sent to men of military age to join the army. This was disclosed by Lord Derby, who, while addressing a meeting of middle aged recruits, said that nobody should be surprised if he received an invitation, as one had been sent to the Minister of War.

set up by the Turks, British and French submarines have succeeded in passing the Narrows and operating in union in the Sea of Marmara, where they render particularly difficult the movement of Turkish boats and the reuniting by way of the sea of the Turkish troops on the peninsula.

MONTENEGRO OFFICIAL.
The following communication from the Montenegrin War Office was received to-day:

Fighting south of Visegrad (Bosnia) continued Monday. The number of prisoners captured exceeded 300. A doctor who is one of the prisoners said the Austrians had more than 800 killed or wounded. The enemy during the night attacked the Troglav-Voushide front and after a hard fight succeeded in occupying Troglav.

FRANCE TO RECEIVE PROTEST TO BRITAIN

Will Be Handed Copy of U. S. Note on Ship Detention.

Washington, Nov. 3.—At the instance of the British Embassy copies of the latest American note to Great Britain, protesting against interference with neutral shipping, will be handed to the British Ambassador and the French Ambassador in Washington simultaneously with the delivery of the note to the British Foreign Office. France is equally concerned with Great Britain in the subject, having adopted the British rules governing seizure and detention of neutral ships and cargoes substantially without change.

Secretary Lansing's note contains some sharp passages, and is very emphatic in condemnation and protest against several features of the British Orders in Council. Objection is made particularly to that part under which cruisers have diverted from their voyages and detained for long periods in British ports American vessels bound for neutral ports of Northern Europe. It is held that under the general principles of international law, while these vessels might properly be stopped and searched on the high seas, they should not be taken to distant ports for examination, at great loss to the ship owners, unless the British authorities possess information that absolute contraband is included in their cargoes.

FRENCH WIN IN KAMERUN

Send and Esekka, Railroad Towns Captured from the Germans.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Additional victories for the French campaign in the Kamerun, the German colony in Western Africa, were announced in this official statement to-day:

"A French column in the Kamerun captured on October 25 the post of Send and the Durda-Yaunde railroad. The enemy's loss was heavy. French loss among the Europeans was light, while twenty-six natives were killed and twenty-nine wounded. Continuing their forward march, the French next took Esekka on October 20. The railroad, which had been partially destroyed by the enemy, has been completely repaired."

RUSSIANS THROW HINDENBURG BACK WEST OF DVINSK

Germans Forced to Retire Along a Front of Twelve Miles.

IVANOFF WINS NEW VICTORY IN GALICIA

Takes 5,000 Prisoners in Fierce Battle for Village of Sienikowce.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
London, Nov. 3.—The Russian forces, hammering fiercely at the Teutons from the Gulf of Riga to Rumania, have driven the enemy back at both ends of the line.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who has gathered his forces for a final desperate attempt to reach the Dvina line before winter makes military operations impossible, has been forced to retire along the twelve-mile front from Lake Swenton and Lake Ilsen, which lie ten miles southwest and west of Dvinsk.

Apparently the Germans have abandoned their efforts to take the Russian stronghold by an attack from the west. North of the city, at Iloukist, the battle is still in progress, with the Russians still on the offensive. Berlin, which admits the withdrawal in the lake district, says that the assaults at other points in this sector have been hurried back with heavy losses.

Vo. Hindenburg, evidently, is staking all on the operations, whose objective is Riga. His thrust here is an attempt to take the city from the west, and his forces have reached a point west of Schlok. Petrograd says that all enemy attacks in this sector have been repulsed, and Berlin makes no claim to an advance.

In Galicia, General Ivanoff, according to Russian reports, has won another victory, capturing 5,000 prisoners in the battle at Sienikowce. The Austrians here are hard pressed. Vienna says that the Czar's forces on the Stripa are being constantly reinforced and are charging with fierce persistence.

Along the Styx the Teutons claim a victory. Here, they report, General von Linsingen's forces penetrated the main Russian positions, near Bielgow, west of Czartorysk. The enemy's drive in this sector, Berlin claims, has been checked and Czartorysk, its objective, is safe for the moment at least.

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

The German statement says: Army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The Russians continued their attacks before Dvinsk. At Iloukist and Garbunowka they were repulsed. They stormed our positions in this region four times with extraordinary heavy losses. Between the Swenton and Ilsen lakes we were forced to withdraw our lines. The Russians succeeded in occupying the village of Mikulchicki.

Army group of General von Linsingen—On the Oginski Canal the enemy advanced against the locks at Oasrich, but he was repulsed. On both sides of the Lisow-Zatorysk high road the Russians again were forced to retreat. Five officers and 600 men were made prisoners and three machine guns were captured. The troops of General von Bothmer still are fighting for the northern part of Sienikowce.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL.

The official statement issued at Vienna says:

Fighting on the Stripa continues.

The Russians are being reinforced. North of Buczacz a Russian attack collapsed under our fire. Fierce fighting north of Hieniewa for the possession of Sienikowce lasted the whole day.

The Austro-Hungarian counter-attacks mentioned yesterday resulted, after a variable battle, in the ejection of the Russians, toward afternoon, from the villages. During the night new Russian counter-attacks were delivered, in consequence of which some of the houses were lost. The fighting continued to-day north of Sienikowce.

Austro-Hungarian and German forces under General von Linsingen's command penetrated the main Russian position near Bielgow, west of Czartorysk. Five officers and 400 men were taken prisoners. Three machine guns were captured.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

The Petrograd War Office made public the following official communication:

On the western front, in the region of Schlok, the Germans attacked without success our troops near Ragatz and Kemern. The enemy was driven back.

In the region of Dvinsk by an impetuous attack we succeeded in carrying two heights, which had been strongly organized, and the village of Platonoska, south of Lake Swenton. We made numerous prisoners. Thus far the prisoners number 4 officers and 500 men, all of them Germans.

During the course of yesterday we repulsed enemy attacks on the villages of Baskilki, west of Dvinsk, were driven back and their positions destroyed.

The Austrians who succeeded in crossing the River Putovka south of the village of Baskilki, west of Dvinsk, were driven back and their positions destroyed.

Our troops, without firing a shot, approached the wire entanglements in the sector west of Novosvodka, from which the enemy was driven out. We captured two officers and forty-two men.

The enemy, taking the offensive from the village of Semikowce, rushed the village of Sienikowce. We opened an equally violent fire on the enemy outposts and batteries and made an attack which was completely successful. All the enemy's troops who had penetrated the Semikowce front, numbering about 5,000 Germans and Austrians, were made prisoners. Shortly afterward the enemy launched attacks. Fierce fighting continues.

WAR BABE AGENT HELD AS FUGITIVE

Hartley, First Thought Murdered, Had \$81,000 in Drafts and Cash.

Harry Hartley, assistant superintendent of the Mesta Machine Company, of Homestead, Penn., was arrested at Broadway and Fifty-seventh street yesterday noon as a fugitive from justice charged with misappropriating checks for \$62,000, part payment on war contracts amounting to more than \$300,000 that he had obtained in Europe.

Until a few days ago officials of the Mesta Company believed that Hartley had been robbed of the checks and war munition contracts which had been received from England, France and other governments. It was also reported that agents for a foreign government now at war with the Allies were believed to have put Hartley out of the way.

When arrested by detectives of the 24 Branch Bureau on instruction from the police of Pittsburgh, he was found to have 100,000 francs, approximately \$19,000 in American money, in his pocket. He also had two French drafts to the order of the Mesta Company for \$12,200 and \$50,000, respectively. He had been stopping at the Hotel Martineau.

Early in October Hartley was sent to Europe to obtain contracts for the manufacture of ammunition-making tools. He returned to this city October 25, the Pittsburgh police say, and left for Pittsburgh the following day. Instead of going to his home in Wilkesburg, however, he registered at a hotel on Seventh Avenue in the "Smoking City."

Officials of the Mesta Company, informed of Hartley's arrival in America, were puzzled when he did not appear at the plant. Some one started a rumor that he had been waylaid, robbed and put out of the way by agents of a foreign government. This theory, however, was not taken seriously by the police.

A few days ago Charles J. Mesta, vice-president of the company, filed a charge against Hartley of the larceny of two checks, amounting to \$62,000. According to information furnished to the local police, he left Pittsburgh for this city October 23, after checking his baggage to a fictitious address.

When questioned in Headquarters yesterday afternoon by detectives Pico and Sussilo, who made the arrest, he said that he had completed contracts for nearly half a million dollars. He refused to discuss the charges against him.

Hartley will be held to await further instructions from the Pittsburgh police.

PEACE NO NEARER THAN A YEAR AGO, ASSERTS BERLIN

Allies Must Make Overtures, View of Leading Germans.

BLOW AT ENGLAND PLANNED NEXT

Entente Powers Prepare for Stouter Campaigns—Von Buelow's Mission Denied.

By RAYMOND E. SWING.
(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Berlin, Nov. 2 (via London, Nov. 3).—"Peace is further away to-day than it was a year ago." This declaration sums up the view I have formed after many conversations with representative persons. These, although regarding the Balkan developments as the beginning of the end, believe the final phase of the war will require a much longer time to settle.

Germans frankly assert that they are winning and that therefore the making of peace lies with their enemies. When the road to Constantinople is open they can begin to strike at their real enemy, England. This they are now unable to do, notwithstanding that country's half-hearted participation in the struggle. I do not believe any one is so sanguine as to think that the English will quit with the first daring attack upon their holdings outside of Europe.

Cabinet Changes Please Germans.

Recent changes in European cabinets have caused tremendous satisfaction in Berlin, but no one has whispered that these changes portend peace, though one point is much discussed—whether the new cabinets will be bound by the agreements of their predecessors not to make separate peace.

The recent signature of Japan to this agreement, however, passed with little comment from Berlin newspapers, and is taken to mean that the possibility of a separate peace with Japan, and perhaps Russia, which might have been likely several months ago, are gone.

Britain's efforts, announced in the Berlin newspapers, to induce Italy to sign the agreement are also believed to show that the Allies are grinding up their loins for a more desperate resistance rather than that they are ready to collapse.

Allies Were Misled.

It appears from here as if the Allies lost in the Balkans because they foolishly underestimated Germany's ability to produce an army for a Serbian offensive. A Bulgarian who came directly to my office from London, where he had conferred with persons of the highest importance, told me scathingly that the Germans had no army at the Serbian frontier and that all talk about such an army was merely bluff.

I happened to know that Field Marshal von Mackensen on the very day had crossed the Danube at three points, which fact had not then been announced. If the Allies have learned their lesson in the Balkans and have ceased to believe the pleasant sound stories to the effect that Germany is defeating itself merely by prolonging the war peace is a very long way off.

There is also considerable discussion in Berlin as to how peace will be made. It is not now believed that there will be a peace congress, but it is thought that a basis for peace will be determined while the fighting continues without armistice until these terms are agreed upon. The methods of modern communication alone may prevent a repetition of our own battle of New Orleans, which was fought after peace had been signed.

Von Buelow Not Peace Envoy; Pope Downcast

Zurich, via Paris, Nov. 3.—The "Neue Zürcher Nachrichten," which is in close touch with clerical circles, denies that Prince von Buelow came to Switzerland with the object of opening peace negotiations, since under the present circumstances such proposals could come only from the Quadruple Entente. The newspaper says, however, it is impossible that he will meet certain political personages at Lucerne, notably Giovanni Giolitti, former Italian Premier, who, it is reported, is about to arrive there in company.

The object of the interview between the two statesmen, it is said, would be to study the possibilities of peace between Italy and the Central Empires. In this case, a tentative discussion might result in definite overtures.

On the other hand, the "Lausanne Revue" says there was a meeting of eminent ecclesiastics of different nationalities a few weeks ago at the Capuchin monastery at La Val St. Pierre to investigate the possibilities of peace.

Berlin, Nov. 3 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—"The foreign press recently has published reports that Germany is disposed to prepare the way for peace negotiations and is fostering efforts initiated by others in this direction. The German press, however, 'A British newspaper again asserts that Germany is responsible for the agitation for ending the war. All these reports and rumors are pure inventions.'"

Madrid, Nov. 3.—Formal denial is made in a statement issued at the German Embassy that Prince von Buelow, now in Switzerland, intends to discuss possible peace terms here and in Washington. A dispatch from Coruna says he is expected to arrive there aboard the Dutch steamer Tubantia.

Rome, Nov. 2 (via Paris, Nov. 3).—Pope Benedict expressed regret to-day to cardinals who made inquiries that he was unable to give any hopeful assurance as to a likelihood of early peace negotiations.

DR. KELLOGG AIDS GERMANS Goes to Poland as Specialist to Investigate Relief Work.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—Dr. Vernon C. Kellogg, director of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, arrived in Berlin to-day. Dr. Kellogg is going to Warsaw, where he will spend a week investigating conditions preparatory to making recommendations to the War saw government for Polish relief.

CENTRAL POWERS DOOMED TO DEFEAT, SAYS BRIAND

Paris, Nov. 3.—Premier Briand, speaking before the Chamber of Deputies to-day, said:

"The Central Powers may postpone defeat, but they cannot prevent it. As for us, we are decided to go to the very end. Our enemies cannot count upon either fatigue or weakness on our part. After having weighed our task, we intend to pursue it, as heavy as it may be, to the necessary issue. We have the will to vanquish. We shall vanquish in the end."

U. S. GRAND JURY HEARS BOMB PLOT

Indictments Expected To-day Against Fay and Five Alleged Confederates.

Indictments are expected to-day against Robert Fay and the five other alleged German bomb plotters on a Federal charge of conspiracy. It is expected that at the same time the grand jury of New York County will take up the case of Gysbertus Verdack, alias George Van Horn, on a charge of participating in the robbery of sugar ships last summer. Acting Police Captain Tanney has been endeavoring to connect the motor boat activities of Verdack with Fay's movements.

The Federal court yesterday Judge Harlan B. Howe, of Vermont, swore in the November grand jury. John C. Knox, Assistant United States Attorney, immediately pressed the complaint in the German bomb case against Fay, Walter Scholz, Max Breitling, Dr. Herbert Klenzle, Paul Daech and Engelbert Bronckhorst. They are charged with conspiring to violate Section 2385 of the United States Criminal Code by the destruction of steamships carrying munitions of war from American ports to the Allies.

Paul Siebs, who sold trinitrate to Robert Fay, was the first witness. He told of his part in the transactions. After examining him for almost an hour the grand jury interrogated James A. Savage, Secret Service agent, who gathered much of the evidence in the case.

The first witness before the grand jury to-day will be Carl Wettig, a chemist, of 11 Battery Place, who first gave information that Fay had tried to get explosives from him and Siebs and who later revealed the alleged German bomb plot to the French naval attaché, Chief William J. Flynn of the Secret Service has been directed to take Fay's alleged informal machine to the Federal Building for inspection by the grand jury.

Gysbertus Verdack, who was arrested by the police of West New York on Monday night on a charge of stealing automobile tires and was found to have \$1,720 in bills of large denominations wrapped around his legs under his stockings, has been held without bail and will receive a hearing to-morrow by Justice of the Peace Fred Eggers, of West New York.

REGRET PULLING DOWN HOCKING'S U. S. FLAG

Canadian Authorities Apologize—Case Comes Up in 8 Days.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 3.—The writ served on the steamship Hocking and Hambrone, seized by British cruisers and brought here, shows that they are to come into the prize court within eight days and be tried for "condemnation as good and lawful prizes."

The writ does not state specifically why the ships are held, but it is understood the validity of their recent transfer to American registry is to be tested.

The authorities apologized to the American Consul because the Stars and Stripes had been hauled down on the Hocking.

London, Nov. 3.—Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, said to-day that he would ask the British Government for a statement outlining its grounds for the seizure of the American steamer Hocking.

The Hocking was formerly the Danish steamer Groland. She was taken into Halifax, October 21, and bound from New York to Norfolk, by a British warship. The Hocking recently was changed to American registry and was flying the American flag when overhauled by the British cruiser.

The vessel was sold to the American Transatlantic Steamship Company. A detailed statement, containing the names of stockholders, with affidavits as to their American citizenship, will be filed with Secretary Lansing of the State Department, by the American Transatlantic Steamship Company, owner of the steamship Hocking, according to an announcement made at the company's office here to-day. The stockholders are said to number about fifteen, all American citizens. That German money was used to purchase the Hocking is denied by company officials.

FOREBODES GERMAN FAMINE

"Can We Hold Out?" Asks Strassburg "Neue Zeitung."

Geneva, Nov. 3.—Owing to the high prices of food in Germany, neutrals are leaving for Switzerland. Under the heading "Can We Hold Out?" the "Neue Zeitung" of Strassburg says:

"Hardly had we crossed the threshold of the second year of the war, when, the question of bread settled, another anxiety faced us; namely, the dearth of the necessities of life. Will our enemies succeed in defeating Germany by famine?"

U. S. EASES CREW RULE

Will Not Compel Full Compliance With New Law, Effective To-day.

Washington, Nov. 3.—American vessels which have made a bona fide effort to comply with the new seamen's law will be allowed to clear, even though they have been unable to obtain a crew strictly within the requirements.

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Quality and refinement of design have brought to us the distinction of meeting the desires of all men who desire the best in clothes that exact knowledge and careful tailoring can produce.

SEAMEN'S ACT IN EFFECT

The La Follette seamen's act went into effect for ships leaving the American flag at midnight last night. In preparation for the intricate provisions of the new law officials of the United States Public Health Service and the United States Coast Guard Service put in a busy day inspecting applicants for able seaman certificates.

As many ships are at sea and will not reach port until after the time set for the law to go into effect, it was announced that no ships will be held up or inconvenienced during the first 150 applicants, of whom only eight few weeks.

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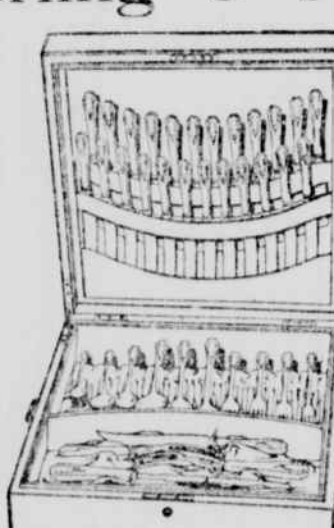
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